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"The Peculiar Institution."

REMARKABLE CASE.

Of a free American Citizen held for Eleven Years as a Slave in the Island of Cuba, and rescued from Slavery by Gen. R. B. Campbell, *the American Consul at Havana.*

On Thursday last arrived at this port as a passenger from Havana, in the ship Jupiter, Capt. Hall, a man named John Lytle, a native of Philadelphia, who returns to his country after an absence of twelve or fourteen years, within which period his history has been a singular and interesting one.

Some short time ago a gentleman of this city while traveling in the Island of Cuba, stopped at the *ingenio*, a sugar estate of a wealthy planter named Don Gaspar Hernandez, about twenty miles from Manzanas. While examining the machinery of the sugar works, he addressed a Negro in English by one of the apparent slaves employed about them; and the result of a guarded conversation that ensued was to inform him that the slave was in truth a free American citizen, *wrongfully* held in Slavery. His story was this: He had been shipwrecked many years before on the coast of Africa, in the ship Jupiter, employed in the service of the Colonization Society. With the rest of the crew he made his way along the coast for about 130 miles, to the slave station at Gallinas, where he was well received by the proprietor, Don Pancho Ramon, who promised him a passage to the United States in the first vessel which Island it would be easy to reach the United States. The slave cargo which he thus accompanied being duly landed at the Spanish seaport of Manzanas, Lytle was cooped with the rest of his colour to the 'barracoons,' and soon found himself to work as a slave on an estate where more than two hundred by a sixty wayfarer from his own country. He had made more than one unsuccessful attempt for his freedom, and had on this account been the more thoughtful of it in despair. Conscious that secrecy was the first condition of success in any attempt to procure his liberation in that country, where he soon would have transported irrecoverably and without trial, the gentleman thus providentially made acquainted with his situation, abstained from giving him any further hope than a general intimation that he would not forget him. The result of the matter was, that after further enquiries had been made, the case was laid before the Secretary of State who fully entered into it, and readily responded to the call made upon him to demand the liberation of the man—and to urge it, if necessary, with the energy of the Government and Nation, on the same grounds as though its subject had been the highest in the land, instead of the peasant and slave. Mr. Buchanan's able and excellent Consul at Havana, Gen. R. B. Campbell of South Carolina, also entered into the investigations which the case called for, and did so satisfactorily with his characteristic zeal and ability. Great caution and prudence were required, the danger being that no rash display of interest in the matter, or suspicion of the object in view should have preceded the effective action by which its attainment was to be secured. The result was, that Lytle has been the arrival of the man, as a freeman, at this port, as above stated, with a sum of money of $2,211,23, as his own property, the proceeds in part of his labor on the estate, with interest, besides his expenses home.

Gen. Campbell's conduct of this matter is entitled to all praise; the more so, that he is a South Carolinian, and not a Northern Barnburner. The letter in which he announces the result of his efforts is creditable to him, that will have asked permission of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to publish the following extract from it:

"On the 21st inst. I received certain instructions from the Secretary of State, accompanied with a letter from you to him, in relation to the free negro, John Lytle, in the possession of Captain Hernandez. I have this day (July 7) received the negro, and shall to-morrow dispatch him to the United States under the charge of my son Lucius Campbell, to be delivered over to the Secretary as a freeman, with $2,211,23 as his own property, after expenses of small amounts, paid by me, on account of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to publish the following extract from it:

"The case of John Lytle which has been so long and earnestly urged, the rights asserted, wrongs redressed, and the happiness (I hope) conferred on an unfortunate man who had so long been made the theme of Slave trade will, and the degraded victim of the taskmaster; for although not an Abolitionist, I feel as strongly for the kidnapped black as for the unfortunate white man.

'You are aware, my dear sir, that my proofs were deficient, and that the Courts here have already decided that in the absence of a Bill of Sale, or positive evidence of the right and Justice of possession, unless the negative is proved. Under these circumstances, I deemed it advisable to appeal to the justice of the negro under the most advantageous compromise possible, and I flatter myself that the compromise made will meet your approbation.

"The receipt of the State Department, I am told, will show that John was claimed in Tacon's administration, but the best terms that could be had was the freedom of the negro upon paying the amount of the purchase money. In this instance, and with me, General Roncali has behaved with great propriety.'

Another letter from an American gentleman in Havana, received at the same time, thus testifies to the merits of Gen. Campbell's skilful and efficient proceedings in the matter:

'Gen. Campbell has been exerting himself strenuously in favour of a coloured American citizen named Lytle, and I think he has succeeded admirably. I should be much gratified that you should lend him your truthful testimony among your friends—and you can imagine it very easy to sustain and carry forth their principles, no matter on what soil, or amid what people; and indeed, in this case, I cannot conceive miss has done away with the chance of dangerous measures on the individual for the removal of proof of the act. The Captain Gen'l is not ready to act on-apertures in the case, and again I think that the Consul deserves much credit for his agency. Reasonable wages, with interest, and every thing else worth, are, on favourable terms; especially when you learn what General Tacon answered on a previous examination of the same case—(before the government.) viz. 'I shall, at the request of some American agent. It was to the purport that the man should obtain his ransom by paying for it.'

General Campbell's honorable kindness to all his countrymen arriving in Havana, and satisfactory performance of the duties of his office, have long made him among the favorites of the Consul at Havana: as he had formerly been in Washington in his former capacity as a Member of Congress from South Carolina. Whatever may be the chances and changes of parties, it is to be hoped that such an officer may long be allowed to serve the country in the post which he both graces and honours.

Two curious circumstances, as we understand, have occurred in the history of this case. The first is, that when Hernandez at first learned the man to be an American, and not an African, he required the slave-merchant (Martinez) to take him back, but the difficulty of the defective title was got over by *reducing the price to a quarter of the sum first agreed upon*; also wing that the precious pair of bargainers in free flesh and blood perfectly understood what they were about. The dealer on the African coast (Don Pancho Ramon) acted nobly first by the man, and given him a letter to the house in Havana complaining his true character. The damages which Lytle would have been entitled to have been, we understand, contributed equally by the two.

The other circumstance is, that at the time of his being landed and taken to the barracoon, Lytle sent a letter to the American Consulate, by an Italian (named Shoemaker, according to his recollection,) who had an interview with him, in which he claimed protection. The Consul was away on the day of sailing for the United States, and replied by telling him to go and remain quietly at the estate of Hernandez, for a month or two, and he would be exertion. The Consul was away on the day of sailing for the United States, and replied by telling him to go and remain quietly at the estate of Hernandez, for a month or two, and he would be about his case. Lytle never heard farther from or of him; and twice when he made his way to the Consulate in Havana, he was told by the person in charge that there was no record of the case on the books of the office. Now, we know nothing of the manner in which the aforesaid Consulate or Italianzes has been filled through this period, but we commend these statements of the rescued *free-slave* to the attention of those who may.—*Tribune* 25th.

Selections.

CULVER AND TAYLOR.

The *Washington County* (N. Y.) *Journal* of the 20th ult. contains a characteristic letter from Hon. E. D. Culver, defining his position with regard to the Presidency, and Gen. Taylor's, designating some personal misapprehensions, and recapitulating the principal objections to Gen. Taylor's position, Mr. Culver proceeds:

But what is to be done? *'Will you elect Cass?'* No. I despise the poor *soft faced*, wheezing, dusty, old humbug. *Cass!* He is no danger of an election. He can only get six States, and dignified if one. 'Well, why not hurrah for Gen. Taylor at once?' Stop, let us look a moment at the effect of that hurrah. What is to be gained by it? Why, that principles are we hurrahing? 'Oh, Gen. Taylor is a *peace man*.' True, but peace has already come without him. He is not needed for it. The war is all over and past. He was opposed to annexing Texas. But Texas is annexed, and what fool proposes to disannex it? Not a man opposed to acquiring foreign territory.' But foreign territory is acquired. The opinions of Gen. Taylor on all these matters are valueless to the People. They are mere matters. There is a question, however, that is not past, but *future*: a question paramount to all that have preceded. That question is the admission of human Slavery in any over the seventeen embryo States in the free territory of conquered Mexico. On that question, the opinions of Gen. Taylor are of the highest—most precious just now. Who will vouch for it? Where is the authorized 'exponent' of his views on that question? Not one. The nearest approach to one shows, ed them all solid column on this subject. Not a member's son of them cast a vote for a Free Soil candidate. Why, they cried it down! Why, that we go for a man that *they* believe in with *them*, and against us. When we make a similar request of Gen. Taylor, they say 'No man can be elected with the Wilmot Proviso can have our votes.' And yet we are asked to run a *Union Line*, and *they* take the position of leaders in the partnership! It's So we have found it. For sixty years the Whigs have taken twelve, and given us three terms of the Presidency—carrying with it two-thirds or three-fourths of all the Government offices. They now ask another four years, giving them fifty-two to our twelve.

The signs of the times indicate a speedy dissolution of parties. A deep feeling for the establishment of new lines and landmarks. It is doubtful also the prospect whether Democrats, or Northern or Southern Democrats will ever go to the polls with each other after 1848.

The Democratic party of old has ground our necks long enough. With me, this 'Free Soil' question is and *shall* be paramount to all others. Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and Sub-Treasuries, because all are moulded, created, annulled, and modified by the dictates of Slavery. Dispose of that, and all the others will be powerless for mischief.

The next question then recurs: What is the duty of 'Free Soil Whigs' under existing circumstances? I answer: To make the extension of Slavery the only question in the Presidency. With steadiness of purpose, and unanimity of action, will bend the great energies of his administration to restrict rather than extend the curse of Slavery, ought to cast his vote for him. Did I believe so, my vote and my tongue should be at the General's service. I honour him as a soldier, and respect him as an honest man. I would infinitely prefer his election to that of Gen. Cass. But for the life of me, on this great overshadowing question I cannot find the evidence I desire. So far from that, I find the Whig candidate by location, a Slaveholder by practice, a Southerner in feeling, a warrior bred in the camp, whose only stepping-stone to the Presidency was the successful issue of three battles. Nay, more, I see him the candidate of the whole South, claimed as *their* man, *right on this question*. With a steady eye to Mr. Clay, a wary Whig who conscientiously *believes* General Taylor is with the North on this question, that he will act with the North. With the well

received three musket-balls through his breast, and staggered back, in full in the death-agony in the arms of his brother,—pouring out his heart's blood on his threshold, while the AMERICANS (for this is the name by which they are known in Africa) walked through the gate of their murdered entertainer, to rifle his treasures. They carried off a large quantity of doubloons, and other precious merchandize,—leaving their display of force. Don Manuel's brother, a boy about twelve years old, quietly looked on as he laid down the warm corpse, and made no complaint, seeming so helpless and friendless, that they passed him by without harming him. They departed with their bloody spoils; and in due time he afterwards departed and sailed to Boston in the same ship with his own quiet porpoise.

Roberts was the great author of this expedition and was its soul manager, looking on while others did the bloody work. He was entrusted with the spoil; or somehow or other, as all agree, managed to secure the lion's share, and to cheat his associates finely. But the whole colony regarded the proceeding with horror; and the superstitious denounced the treasure as the price of blood, prophesying evil and ruin to all the partakers. They declare to this day, that all the associates of this bloody scheme were doomed soon thereafter to die, and that nothing ever prospered in their hands. The gold never seemed to benefit them. They grew poor, and most of them died miserable deaths. Roberts failed in business, and in fulfilment of his doom, (as was believed,) lost six or seven infant children successively, besides all children. His wife or seventh child died a little after my arrival. There is nothing striking or peculiar in any of these unfortunate circumstances; for one half the children of three tenths of all the Liberian parents of whom I have ever heard. I know other instances where a lone succession of infants have been thus buried by the wrong parents. But the colonists were determined to construe everything in this way, and afterwards mentioned these calamities as the special judgments of God on these mercenary and bloody violaters of the laws of hospitality.

Roberts and two others of the survivors of the expedition against Don Manuel were among my ordinary acquaintances at Monrovia, and served me in procuring bills of the real character and hidden capabilities of my fellow-residents in Liberia. It so happened that none of these particular individuals ever took the least notice of me as a cause of personal dissatisfaction. With Roberts himself I never came in collision in any way; but I afterwards heard more of his secret character than those who having occasion to employ an agent to do some business in the colony, selected him for the reason that he was the most handsome and worth derived from his personal appearance and manners, which deceived others as much as me. They found, after making a trial, that he was the most shameless liar and cheat they had ever known,—wantonly contriving vexations and inventing falsehoods, often without any apparent motive,—yet all the while to their faces professing the greatest respect for them and anxiety for the accomplishment of their wishes, and behind their backs slandering the most outrageous falsehoods against them. My authorities are such as a cannot be contradicted in Africa or America.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1848.

The Buffalo Convention.

The most important event in recent American politics is undoubtedly the Convention at Buffalo, which will have taken place when this number of the Standard [illegible] telegraph will have already superseded speculation with certainty, yet a few remarks on the probable effect of the Buffalo nomination on the elections may not be out of place.

It will be well to settle distinctly in our minds precisely what the nature of the 'Free Soil' movement is, and to keep it constantly in view in our remarks upon it. A party should be tried, not by our own wishes of what it might be, or our own convictions of what it ought to be, but by its own professions and the objects which it proposes to itself. It should always be remembered that the 'Free Soil' party is not an Abolition party in the strict sense of the word. Yet perhaps it will be wiser for us to be thankful for what they are than to reproach them with what they are not, and do not claim to be. Let us rejoice that they are a party who have first surmised, and at last enabled themselves of the existence and necessity of Conscience. Let us not overlook the importance of freedom of speech, and the privilege of a free press, which have

no such material. The Democratic party of the North are the great party of progress and liberty. He apprehended no danger to the Union. If there is, it originates in the envy of those who are intent on the extension of human Slavery over the continent. Is Slavery the bond which cements and holds the confederacy together? The cry of danger is as idle as nursery tales with which children are frightened into obedience.

Mr. Crozier, of Tennessee, rose to give his reason for voting to lay the amendment of Mr. Calhoun on the table upon the table. The first was, that dee deliberation and consideration was not given to the subject.

Mr. Miller, in explanation of his colleague, remarked that, in relation to the amendment to the bill, he concurred fully in the reason just expressed. He should have voted with pleasure for it, if it had been the bill as come up on its passage. He voted against laying the bill on the table, because the chairmen of the committee on territories had stated that if the bill was laid on the table he would introduce bills for Governments in New Mexico and California, which he (Mr. Gentry) was as much opposed as to that. If a direct vote could be taken on the passage of the bill, it would have been rejected by a majority of the House. But it is the use of no longer. What would have been the use to discuss the bill three or four months without effect? Therefore it was that he voted to lay the bill upon the table. The bill was not a compromise. It was not what the Southern people desired. It would have created dissatisfaction in the North or in the South. He believed that if the Supreme Court had decided against the South, it would have been afforded a defence for setting up a nullification party; and that if Mr. Calhoun had voted for the bill, civil Southern members would not. If the Supreme Court had decided for the South, the North would have raised the cry of 'Rescue!'

Mr. Inge, of Alabama, (by permission,) said that under the constitution of the United States it is the province of the Supreme Court to say what portions of that code are constreotice. It is impossible for Congress to decide the question of Slavery. The people of the North are committed in favor of the Wilmot proviso. The people of the South are irrevocably against it; therefore it was proposed to refer the question to the judiciary of the Union. The only objection to the bill was that the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject of Slavery was denied. Members from the South, the North would have raised the cry of 'Rescue!'

Mr. Boyden—As a citizen of Illinois has been mentioned as connected with the expedition (Gen Shields) I wish to say a few words.

Mr. Davis—I object to the movement on the Rio Grande, to establish the republic of the Sierra Madre. As to who sezzie the public arms, I have no information, nor do I consider it a matter of importance to be concerned in it.

Mr. Richardson—It was stated in the public papers that a citizen of my own State was in a certain portion of Mexico, and concerned in the movement. So far from it being the case, I have not seen him for a year, he was in Illinois. He is there now. He has been there ever since he left Washington. He has not returned to Mexico since he left Washington. I know that he has no intention to go there, for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Woodbridge—I have seen a letter on an act of this kind would be a great outrage; and believing that the President would interfere, I went to see him on the subject, and he told me that he had not the slightest idea of movement nor did he believe in its existence; and that the Government would not countenance it.

Mr. Davis—I am glad to hear it. I hope that the House will permit the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) to offer his resolution as to the right which the country may have the declaration from the President himself.

Mr. Outlaw—I felt myself justified in alluding to this. The last paper from Mexico announces a notice of a 'buffalo hunt,' to take place about the first of September, and inviting those who wish to engage in it, to report their name and amount of force. From this I infer that there have had some experience heretofore in this kind of hunting. We are told that the country will tell how, and by what means, the revolution in Texas was effected. It is known that citizens of the United States enlisted men on their own soil, if not with the knowledge of the President, under his very eye, for the purpose of waging a war with Mexico, with which we were at peace. If such things permission to be done, they may be done with impunity. Gen. Shields; but I do say, here, in my place, that if the executive permit an aggress on a power with which we are at peace. Mr. Outlaw, in conclusion, spoke of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Boyd) as one of the fairs of legislation, and though General Taylor was not his first choice, he would go for him heartily in preference to General Cass.

Mr. Giddings replied to his colleague, and denied that that distinguished jurist holds that Congress has not the power to establish Slavery.

Several amendments to the amendment were voted on.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved to amend the bill, herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the citizens of any State from taking with them, into the territories, any property recognized by the laws of the United States, which property is now by law established.

Mr. Hillard, so as to prevent property of every description from being taken into the territory. He said that this was the most plain and straight-forward course was to prohibit Slavery in the territories. He believed that this was the sentiment of the Northern people.

Mr. Tuck's amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Boyd made a few minutes' reply to remarks delivered by Mr. C. B. Smith yesterday.

Mr. Fan Dyke said that he had carefully fanned the flame of the Wilmot proviso, but that slaves should go into Oregon. If the South will only give up this claim, they will do more to quiet agitation than a month's legislation.

An amendment to the amendment was adopted, that the bills of property may be taken into Oregon 'except slaves.'

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, replied to Mr. Van Dyke, and defended the southern gentlemen claiming all of the territories, and wishing to shut out the South.

Mr. Schenck said that he had voted for the proposition of Mr. Calhoun every where, and that the House were called upon to sanction it. He believed that there is property in slaves in the territories. But we want no more of Slavery, and of negroes; representation in Congress. If we keep the territories free, they will be free forever.

Various amendments to the amendment of Mr. Hilliard, were offered; and, finally, Mr. Hilliard, by general consent, withdrew his amendment.

An effort was made to strike out the remainder of the twelfth section, after the words having been stricken out on a motion of Mr. Sawyer, as above given; but the motion did not prevail—Ayes, 83; Noes, 91.

The reverse was then voted over Oregon.

Mr. McClernand presented a substitute for the bill, hot it was not read. [It is supposed to provide Governments for Oregon, Mexico, and California.]

The Chairman, however, decided it to be out of order; and his decision was sustained.

And the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Oregon Bill from the House.

Washington, August, 3d 1848.

The House bill, providing a Territorial Government for Oregon, was taken up and read by its titles, with a view to reference.

Mr. Clayton rose to some remarks upon a kindred measure of the House, of the fate of which in the House the Senate has had no official information. He desired, however, that this bill should be referred to the committee on territories. Rumor has it that the House, without even reading the Senate bill, without even having it printed, had laid it on the table, and passed a second rule, under it there beyond the power of a reconsideration. If we had seen a rule here, Sir, I should be opposed to its adoption especially at this late day in this. I hope the House bill will be referred, carefully and calmly considered and discussed, in the committee on territories. If it shall be reported to the committee and to the hill of the Senate in this body, I forebore to extend the debate further in the making a few remarks in support of the amendment. I thought it best to let the bill, without further remarks on my part, go at once upon its passage. An opportunity now offers, Sir, for a few remarks in support of the amendment, which I shall reject by the House. Mr. Clayton then undertook to show how grossly that bill had been misrepresented; it was impossible, he said, for the committee to agree upon anything else; and yet some gentlemen had descended so low as to declare that the committee had acted in the most sordid spirit, and that they had dodged the responsibility which was upon them. There was no shirking, sir, and he trusted that he would understand it. The Conrt, then had the power to decide the question—it was vested in the Court. Congress had no exercise of power in the case? If a negro goes into California, and claims his freedom, does not the case, without provision of law, fall upon the Supreme Court? If it does not, is it not the bounden duty of Congress to make the necessary regulations, in order that the Court may exercise its appropriate jurisdiction. The writ of error on the appeal was amply secured to either party, and I defy any gentleman to prove to the contrary. Sir, as I said before, the most unfair has resented unmerited and unmeasured abuse; but the general charges, without specific proof, do not satisfy the judgment. He contended that the people of the country, knowing that the court could have no motive so to do; justice between the two opposing sections of the Union would have more confidence in a single decision on its part, than in twenty decisions of Congress. Justice is the question at issue between the two sections, and that cannot be settled but by act of Congress. I have not acted hastily in a spirit of concession. I have endeavored to throw oil upon the waters; but I must say that in the concession which I have proposed, the gentlemen on the South have done all they could to compromise this question. All their offers of compromise were rejected, and when I proposed to meet them in compromise, they refused. They offer something on their part, they offered nothing—they had nothing to offer. In this exigency, the committee have brought forward the bill which they had been directed to report to the Senate. He enlonized the Supreme Court as the tribunal to which we were willing to sacrifice the interests of the North and the South to accomplish their purposes

Mr. Dallas commenced by alluding to the scramble which he had for the floor, and then passed on to speak of the territory which he acquired by no act or agency of his. On every occasion he was opposed to extension of the acquisition of one single acre of Mexican territory. He thought it a blessing that it came to us in spite of the country and of God. As, however, it has been acquired by a common blood and treasure, a portion of it belongs to the North, and a portion of it belongs to the South. What should be the proper disposition of it? To divide the territory on equitable principles. He did not believe that the compromise act of 1820 should be enacted, to apply it, the act would be rejected. If people were found in the North of the spirit which prevailed our fathers on the battle field and in council, quiet would be restored, and agitation cease, except among a few fanatics. He was not willing to see the bill of the Senate would produce good results; it would not settle the question, but have a tendency rather to increase agitation. Some would have gone to work forthwith and secretated speed. This spirit of acquisition would have a most pernicious effect on the future destinies of our country.

We see another effort made to wrest other provinces from Mexico, by armed citizens of the United States, if it is not successful in the present case. And I do not hesitate to say, if no effort be made to arrest this atrocious plan, the President will be guilty of an act of moral turpitude unparalleled in the history of that which he will deserve impeachment.

Mr. Richardson—As a citizen of Illinois has been mentioned as connected with the expedition (Gen Shields) I wish to say a few words.

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Mr. Dallas commenced by alluding to the scramble which he had for the floor, and then passed on to speak of the territory which he acquired by no act or agency of his. On every occasion he was opposed to extension of the acquisition of one single acre of Mexican territory. He thought it a blessing that it came to us in spite of the country and of God. As, however, it has been acquired by a common blood and treasure, a portion of it belongs to the North, and a portion of it belongs to the South. What should be the proper disposition of it? To divide the territory on equitable principles. He did not believe that the compromise act of 1820 should be enacted, to apply it, the act would be rejected. If people were found in the North of the spirit which prevailed our fathers on the battle field and in council, quiet would be restored, and agitation cease, except among a few fanatics. He was not willing to see the bill of the Senate would produce good results; it would not settle the question, but have a tendency rather to increase agitation. Some would have gone to work forthwith and secretated speed. This spirit of acquisition would have a most pernicious effect on the future destinies of our country.

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Several amendments to the amendment were voted on.

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Mr. Hillard, so as to prevent property of every description from being taken into the territory. He said that this was the most plain and straight-forward course was to prohibit Slavery in the territories. He believed that this was the sentiment of the Northern people.

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Various amendments to the amendment of Mr. Hilliard, were offered; and, finally, Mr. Hilliard, by general consent, withdrew his amendment.

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Senate's so-called compromise bill was a humbug. He denied that bills for the organization of the territories be passed without anything on the subject of Slavery. The question of Slavery in the territories would just as soon come up without as by putting it there. No man could controvert this point. Why, then, put it there?

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, said that he understood by the note last Friday, laying on the table the compromise bill of the Senate, that the Whigs were not prepared to settle the question.

Mr. Boyden remarked that his State (North Carolina) always entertained anything that comes from a certain quarter with suspicion.

Mr. Miller resumed. This was of little consequence to him. He intended to show that it was the purpose of the Whig party to defeat the settlement of the question on any terms, for the purpose of operating on the President—that party was not willing to sacrifice the interests of the North and the South to accomplish their purposes

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NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-NIC AT WEST-WINFIELD, ON SEPTEMBER 6th, 1848.

The friends of the above will hold a Pic-Nic at the time above mentioned, where a variety of useful and ornamental articles will be exhibited for sale. The Pic-Nic will commence at 10 A. M. and continue through the day. The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause throughout the region of Central New York, are respectfully invited to attend. Three millions of our brothers and sisters in chains and Slavery, the slave power triumphant in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, will soon make further aggression unless the slumbering North is awakened. Come all that have a wish to do something for the oppressed bondman, let us not falter, now the time has come.

The following well-known advocates of human rights are expected to be in attendance and address the people, ADIN BALLOU and DR. E. D. HUDSON, of Massachusetts.

Here we find it to be our duty, in preparing for the FIFTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR to commence at ANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21st, to devote the funds thus raised, to the benefit of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in its sacred work of waging war against the sin of Slavery, and of the enslaved and confidently appeal to all good hearts AFRESH WHERE, and to all good hands EVERYWHERE.

M. W. Chapman,
Mrs. S. G. Ayres,
Helen E. Garrison,
Mary Grew,
Eliza Lee Follen,
Sarah S. Russell,
Lucretia Mott,
Mary Young,
Mary Kirk,
Anne Warren Weston,
Maria Weston,
Francis Mary Robbins,
Lydia Parker,
Harriet B. Hall,
Caroline Weston,
Susan Brown,
Sarah B. Shaw,
Ann G. Phillips,
Mary Ann Benson,
Caroline Wesson,
Susan C. Cabot,
Henrietta Sargent,
Hannah Tolle,
Ellen F. Pierson,
Caroline F. Williams,
Eveline D. Kirk,
Sarah H. Southwick,
Anna Greene,
Harriet T. White,
Ann Page,
Abby Southwick,
Harriet M. Jackson.

All persons desiring the privilege of co-operating with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the pecuniary value of donations, and the time when they will be received, will cease through the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and labor of the Ladies, to be associated with this Enterprise.—*Supplies for the refreshment tableare particularly desired.*

Friends will please be aware of the advantages accruing to us from The Liberty Bell, and therefore make early donations and articles *immediately*, or as soon as convenient.

Friends at a distance will please to take notice of the cases, and to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAPMAN, 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. or 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, addressed, as above, to Mrs. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WESTON.

Committees in every town where this work may be undertaken, are requested to forward the names of their respective lodgings for ladies intending to furnish tables, should be addressed to ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, Boston.

Members of the Committee who will be in Europe during the remainder of the year, will be most happy to receive donations for the cause, and to dispose of articles for the Bazaar. Address CAROLINE WESTON, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Every friend who furnished evergreens for the decoration of the Liberty Bell, is requested to send a bill, or note of the cause, to continue the same good office, by *unusually gathering the requisite evergreens*, and forwarding the same, or bringing them to Boston, on Saturday, December 13th, thus allowing an indispensable three days before the 21st, for the arrangements.

Advertisements.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE.

Holden's Dollar Magazine offers unusual attractions to subscribers and is placed by the undersigned in the approbation of the Press on a par with the higher priced American Monthlies.—It offers features for the literary, scientific and religious reader, in the variety and excellence of its contents, in Weekly Portraits or Sketches of Eminent Living American Divines—are worth double the price asked for the whole volume. The Reviews are in every sense of the word, Reviews and not puffs. In the way of cheap and excellent periodicals, perhaps by say is the country that this work is supported and conducted in the style which has made it emphatically the "Magazine of the Million." The notices will which it has been favorably by the press, and the fact that it is now in the 4th year of its publication do. Each number contains 64 pages and from 18 to 28 illustrations, making in a volume of a year 768 pages and over 200 Engravings. It is the cheapest work that is extant.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY HARP: *A Collection of Songs. By William H. Brown.* For sale at this Office.

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New styles of Prints of medium quality, Dead width.
Fine and wide Figured Lawns, Fine and Coarse Cambrics.
Curtain Calico. Superior fine Chintz Umbrellas. Of coarse.
Santinets, Ginghams, Fine 4-4 Linen Cambrics at reduced prices, Ginghams, of various qualities and styles.
Fine Plaid and Striped Muslins, Dress and Flower Muslins.
Striped Cambrics. Fine 6-4 Plaid Meshs.
Long and Square Thibet Shawls, figured, all wool.
Linen, corrected free from cotton.
Flannels 4-4 good, and price low. Canton Flannels, white and colored.
Table Diaper and Cloths, of different styles.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings. Cotton Shirtings.
Cotton Twilled Fustaian Stuffs. Also Linen Drilling, &c. &c. Long and Square Cotton Shawls.
Knitting Cotton, various Nos. bleached, brown, and colored.
Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps.

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Refined Loaf, Crushed, and Pulverized Sugar.
Prime Sugar and Molasses, for baking purposes.
The whole stock, exclusively, FREE LABOUR GOODS, to which the subscriber would invite the attention of Country Merchants, as well as his friends and the public generally.
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EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers of Black wood's Magazine secures to us early she

Poetry.

GODIVA.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires; and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this:—

Not only we, the latest seed of Time,
New men, that in the flying of a wheel
Cry down the past, not only we, that prate
Of rights and wrongs, have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them overtaxed; but she
Did more, and understood, and sweeaame,
The woman of a thousand summers back,
Godiva, wife to that grim Earl, who ruled
In Coventry: for when he laid a tax
Upon his town, and all the mothers brought
Their children, clamouring, "For we pray, we starve!"
She sought her lord, and found him, where he stood
About the hall, among his dogs, alone,
His beard a foot before him, and his hair
A yard behind. She told him of their tears,
And pray'd him, "If they pay this tax, they starve."
Whereat he stared, replying, half-amazed,
"You would not let your little finger ache
For such as *these?*"—"But I would die," said she.
He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then fillip'd at the diamond in her ear,
"O, ay, ay, ay, you talk!"—"Alas!" she said,
"But prove me what it is I can do for you."
And from a heart, as rough as Esau's hand,
He answer'd, "Ride you naked thro' the town,
And I repeal it;" and nodding, as in scorn,
He parted, with great strides among his dogs!

So, left alone, the passions of her mind,
As winds from all the quarters shift and blow,
Made war upon each other for an hour,
Till pity won. She sent a herald forth,
And bad him cry, with sound of trumpet, all
The hard condition; but that she would loose
The people; therefore, as they loved her well,
From then till noon no foot should pace the street,
No eye look down, she passing; but that all
Should keep within, door shut, and window barr'd.
Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt,
The grim Earl's gift; but ever at a breath
She linger'd, looking like a summer moon
Half-dipt in cloud: anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the ripples ringlets to her knee;
Unclad herself in haste; adown the stair
Stole on; and, like a creeping sunbeam, slid
From pillar unto pillar, until she reach'd
The gateway; there she found her palfrey trapt
In purple, blazon'd with armorial gold.

Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity:
The deep air listen'd round her as she rode,
And all the low wind hardly breathed for fear.
The little wide-mouth'd market-square was hush'd
Had counting eyes to see: the barking cur
Made her cheek flame: her palfrey's footfall shot
Light horrors thro' her pulses: the blind walls
Were full of chinks and holes; and overhead
Fantastic gables, crowding, stared: but she
Not less than these all bore up, till, last seen,
The white-flower'd elder-thicket from the field
Gleam thro' the Gothic archways in the wall.

Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity:
And one low churl, compact of thankless earth,
The fatal by-word of all years to come,
Boring a little auger-hole in fear,
Peep'd—but his eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head,
And dropt before him. So the Powers, who wait
On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused;
And she, that knew not, pass'd: and all at once,
With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers,
One after one; but even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence reviewing, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took her state and sway.
And ever after that, in all her land,
The fair sun shone on equal men and free.

Miscellany.

From the Illustrated London News.

COVENTRY SHOW FAIR.

AMONG the few gay and glittering pageants which time has spared for the recreation of the hard-working manufacturing and agricultural population of the heart of England, is that of the famed Show Fair of Coventry, celebrated with all its pristine pomp on Monday last. The triple-spired city, it is true, is scarcely the fine old place which the lover of archæology is apt to associate with its characteristic bustle. It lies, as the reader most probably recollects, at a short distance from the railway station, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and certainly in one of its most beautiful districts. The distant spires carry you back to the best age of Gothic architecture; but as you advance through the suburbs, on the city itself, there is little to admire beyond the ordinary scenery amid which it lies: you see too much of the brick-and-mortar of the present day, to be picturesque; amid streets of meanly-built tenements you hear the clank and click of the loom incessantly, denoting that the busy sons and daughters to toil dwell thickly beneath. All this hardens one much to our own age to be agreeable to those who woo the past. Even as we enter the city, its olden glories are few and far between; here and there a bit of old homely front induces you to halt and admire its picturesqueness; its ornamented gable, and dripstone, and finial, and fantastic "half-timber" work. The churches tell their own story; but the stranger will have to look out the glorious old Hall of St. Mary, one of the richest and most interesting vestiges of the ornamental architecture of the fifteenth century, in England; and amply repaid will he be by its grotesquely carved oaken roof, its minstrel gallery, armoury, chair of state, tapestry, and great carved screen of wood, furnishing a vivid idea of the manners of the age in which Coventry was the favourite resort of princes. And, nigh unto this famous old hall, amongst the lofty spires of St. Michael's church, on Monday morning last, assembled the representatives of the legendary lore and festival feeling of the old city.

Coventry, you know, good reader, has been always renowned for its exhibition of pageants and processions; and in the monastic ages it was also remarkable for the magnificent and costly performances of its old religious dramas called Mysteries. Coventry, too, was the favourite resi-lence of Edward the Black Prince. Here, also, Queen Elizabeth delighted to see "the game of Hock Tuesday," to which, by her royal command, were added bull and badger baiting.

The peculiar predilection of the inhabitants of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry we take to be still displayed in the procession show just commemorated. The Fair itself commences on the Monday (in Trinity week); it is of very high antiquity, the charter being granted by Henry III. in 1218; and for centuries it was one of the most famous fairs in the kingdom for merchandise. Its proclamation by the authorities of the city was formerly a matter of show; but it was not until 1838 that the procession we are about to describe assumed the splendour it now possesses. This was the reign of Charles II., a notorious circumstance in connection with the questionable morality of the exhibition with the old Fair had, probably, declined; and with a view to its recovery, an addition was made to the customary attendance upon the Corporation by the various Companies of the city joining the procession with their streamers and followers; and an imperial notion of Godiva, the celebrated Countess of Coventry, who, with her husband, Earl Leofric, a powerful lord of the large territory of Mercia, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in 1044, founded a magnificent Bened-ctine monastery here. The legendary origin of the processions thus told by Dugdale, the historian of Warwickshire:—

"The Countess Godeva bearing an extraordinary affection to this place (Coventry), often and earnestly besought her husband, that for the love of God and the blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude wherewith it was subject; but he perceiving her importuning him in a matter so she, but of her womanish pertinosity, continued to solicit him, insomuch that he told her, if she would ride on horseback naked, from one end of the town to the other, *in sight of all the people*, he would grant the request. Whereupon she returned, '*But will you give me leave to do it?*' And, that you performing the journey, returned with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a charter of freedom, by which tenure, I rather conceive to have been a kind of manumission from some such servile tenure, whereby they then held what they had under this great Earl, than only a freedom from all manner of toll, except horses, as Knighton affirms; in memory whereof the picture of him and his said lady were set up in a South window in Trinity Church, as I suppose about King Richard the Second's time, and in his right hand holding a charter, with these words written thereon—

"I Leofric, for love of Godeve
Do make Coventre tol-free."

The popular continuation of the story is, that the inhabitants of Coventry closed the shutters of their houses while Godiva performed her ride, so that not except an inquisitive tailor, who was struck blind for popping his head out as the lady passed. This incident is an embellishment of the poet's story, and in the taste of Charles the Second's time, from whence the procession dates; and it may here been engrafted upon the more ancient legend, half-classical, half-romantic. "You would not let your little finger ache For such as *these?*"—But I would die," said she. He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul:
Then fillip'd at the diamond in her ear,
"O, ay, ay, ay, you talk!"—"Alas!" she said,
"But prove me what it is I can do for you."
And from a heart, as rough as Esau's hand,
He answer'd, "Ride you naked thro' the town,
And I repeal it;" and nodding, as in scorn,
He parted, with great strides among his dogs!

So, left alone, the passions of her mind,
As winds from all the quarters shift and blow,
Made war upon each other for an hour,
Till pity won. She sent a herald forth,
And bad him cry, with sound of trumpet, all
The hard condition; but that she would loose
The people; therefore, as they loved her well,
From then till noon no foot should pace the street,
No eye look down, she passing; but that all
Should keep within, door shut, and window barr'd.
Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there
Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt,
The grim Earl's gift; but ever at a breath
She linger'd, looking like a summer moon
Half-dipt in cloud: anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the rippled ringlets to her knee;
Unclad herself in haste; adown the stair
Stole on; and, like a creeping sunbeam, slid
From pillar unto pillar, until she reach'd
The gateway; there she found her palfrey trapt
In purple, blazon'd with armorial gold.

Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity:
The deep air listen'd round her as she rode,
And all the low wind hardly breathed for fear.
The little wide-mouth'd market-square was hush'd
Had counting eyes to see: the barking cur
Made her cheek flame: her palfrey's footfall shot
Light horrors thro' her pulses: the blind walls
Were full of chinks and holes; and overhead
Fantastic gables, crowding, stared: but she
Not less than these all bore up, till, last seen,
The white-flower'd elder-thicket from the field
Gleam thro' the Gothic archways in the wall.

Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity:
And one low churl, compact of thankless earth,
The fatal by-word of all years to come,
Boring a little auger-hole in fear,
Peep'd—but his eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head,
And dropt before him. So the Powers, who wait
On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused;
And she, that knew not, pass'd: and all at once,
With twelve great shocks of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers,
One after one; but even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence reviewing, robed and crown'd,
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eleven o'clock; and advanced through Hay lane, High Street, Smithford street, Fleet street, Spon street, Spondon, Butts, Hartford terrace, across the Green, passed through the top end of the Bazaar, on the Warwick road, Hertford street, Jesus Green, Cross cheaping, Burges, Bishop street, Leicester row; returning down Bishop street, through Well street, Bond street, Trinity street, Fleet street, West Orchard, Greyfriars cheaping, High street, Little Park street, St. John's street, to the Dog and Gun, top of Much Park street; from thence through Much Park street, London wall into Gosford street. Par Gosford street; and recounted through East street to St. Mary's Hall.

On the former occasion of this kind is the city of Coventry recollected to have been so full; thousands of persons crowded the streets; every window and every coign of vantage commanding a view was filled with spectators. The majority of the characters in the procession were well dressed, especially the children ("Followers"), the dresses being made of good materials, some in silk or satin, and not in a tawdry, theatrical style.

The length of the pageant could not have been less than between three and a mile. The whole of the fair lasted about three hours, and passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

The beautiful Godiva Procession has had many commemorations in legendary prose and verse; O'Keefe, too has left us a musical farce of "Peeping Tom." The poem from which Alfred Tennyson has so richly fraught with poetic grace and imagery: it commences:—

"I waited for the train at Coventry;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires? and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this:

From Lamartine's History of the Girondins.

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

When she was sent to the other side of the Seine, she was asked if she had a defender. She replied that a friend had undertaken this office, but that, knowing him, his courage had failed him. The president then assigned her the young Chauveau Legarde, afterward illustrious by his defence of the Queen, and already famous for his eloquence and independence at all times when he advocate shared the peril of his client. Chauveau Legarde placed himself at the bar. Charlotte gazed on the young advocate for some time when she arose, and gave to it Madame Richard. As she mounted the fatal car a violent storm burst over Paris but the lightning and rain did not disperse the crowd, who blocked up the squares, the bridges, and the streets which she was to traverse; and women, or rather furies, followed her, with the fiercest imprecations; but insensible to these insults, she preserved on her countenance with eyes beaming with serenity and compassion.

The sky cleared up, and the rain, which wetted the hair of Charlotte, displayed the exquisite symmetry of her form, like those of a woman leaving the bath. Her hands, bound behind her back, obliged her to hold up her head, and this forced rigidity of the muscles gave more energy to her features and to the outlines of her figure. The rays of the setting sun fell on her head; and her complexion, heightened by the excitement of the journey, assumed a brilliancy. Robespierre, Danton and Camille Desmoulins, had placed themselves on her passage, to gaze on her; but they were disappointed: the assembly were curious to study in her features the expression of that fanaticism which might threaten them to-morrow. She resembled celestial vengeance appeased and tranquillized, and from her countenance it seemed to seek a glance of intelligence on which her eye could rest. Adam Lux awaited the east at the entrance of the Rue St. Sora, and saluted her with a bow to the foot of the scaffold. "He engraved in his heart," to quote his own words, "this unutterable sweetness which she poured out on all the crowd, that look so gentle, yet penetrating—that look which flashes that broke forth like burning ideas from those eyes, which, in death, spoke a soul as intrepid as bright." Adam Lux was a young German, full of enthusiasm and unearthly attachment recommended her, without a word, to the care of the executioner, who, with a violent push, forced her